## MARKED-UP VERSION OF CLAIMS

1. (cancelled)

2. (currently amended) A device for measuring the thickness and/or the length of objects (12), **characterized in that** the device comprises a base (1, 13) from

which a column (2, 14) rises vertically, and either the base or the column (2, 14) or both have a placement surface (25, 25') for the object (12) to be measured, whereby a magnetic length-measuring system is along the column (2, 14) and it comprises a magnetic belt (5, 15) provided with a plurality of pole pitches and arranged

with a stationary mounted magnetic field sensor located across from the magnetic belt (5, 15) as well as an electrical evaluation circuit connected to the magnetic field sensor (6, 20), whereby the magnetic belt (5, 15) is mounted so that it can be moved along the column (2, 14) past the magnetic field sensor (6, 20) by means of [[a]] an electric motor, while a projecting arm (10, 21) engages the magnetic belt (5, 15), said arm forming a stop jaw and being able to accompany the movement of the magnetic belt (5, 15)

for purposes of making contact with the object to be measured.

3. (previously presented)The device according to Claim 19 further comprising a carriage (4) that is secured on or in the column (2) so as to be movable lengthwise, wherein the magnetic belt is mounted on the carriage (4);

a groove (3) disposed inside the column (2), wherein the carriage (4) is secured in the groove (3) such as to be movable up and down or back and forth;

teeth (7) arranged on the side of the carriage (4), wherein the electric motor (8) serves to move the carriage (4) and wherein the magnetic belt moves upon motion of the teeth (7);

a drive cogwheel connected to and driven by the electric motor (8), wherein the drive cog wheel (9) meshes with the teeth (7); [[.]]

means for disengaging the drive cog wheel from the teeth when the projecting arm is lowered in the direction of the object (12) to be measured;

a spring (26) engaging with the carriage (4) and wherein a spring force of the spring strives to move the carriage (4) towards the base (1) into a resting position, wherein the spring (26) is a tension spring that engages at a first end with an end of the carriage (4) facing the base (1) and at a second end with the base (1).

4. (cancelled)

5. (currently amended) The device according to Claim 2, wherein

in order for [[the]] a carriage (4) to be moved, it has a movement means (7),

whereby [[an]] the electric motor (8) that serves to move the carriage (4) and

thus the magnetic belt (5) is capable of acting upon the movement means (7) and wherein the movement means has teeth (7) arranged on the side of the carriage (4) into which a drive cog wheel (9) meshes that can be driven by the electric motor (8).

6. (cancelled)

7. (previously presented) The device according to Claim 2 wherein a spring (26) engages with the carriage (4) and its spring force strives to move the carriage (4) towards the base (1) into a resting position and wherein the spring (26) is a tension spring that engages, on the one hand, with the end of the carriage (4) facing the base (1) and, on the other hand, with the base (1).

8. (cancelled)

9. (original) The device according to Claim 2, characterized in that the magnetic belt (15) is shaped into a loop and runs over two rollers (16) one of each is located in the area of the base (13) while the other (17) is arranged at the opposite end of the column (14).

10. (previously presented) The device according to Claim 2, characterized in that

the magnetic belt (15) is arranged on a belt that is shaped into a continuous loop, whereby the belt runs over two rollers (16, 17), one of which (16) is located in the area of the base (13) while the other (17) is arranged at the opposite end of the column (14).

11. (withdrawn) A device for measuring the thickness and/or length of objects having a solid or gel-like consistency, especially pharmaceutical objects such as tablets, pills or oblongs,

**characterized in that**

said device consists of a base having a placement surface for the object to be measured, from which base a **column** rises vertically on which a magnetic length-measuring system is arranged, comprising a

magnetic disk provided with a plurality of pole pitches and with a magnetic field sensor that is mounted across from the magnetic disk so as to be stationary, and having an electric evaluation circuit connected to the magnetic field sensor, whereby the magnetic disk is mounted in or on the column so as to be rotated past the magnetic field sensor by means of the motor, and the rotational movement of the magnetic disk can be converted into a translatory movement by means of a linkage, while a projecting arm that serves to make contact with the object to be measured engages with the linkage, said arm being capable of accompanying the translatory movement.

12. (currently amended) A device for measuring the thickness and/or the length of objects (12) **characterized in that** the device comprises a base (1, 13) from which a column (2, 14) rises vertically, and either the base or the column (2, 14) or both have a placement surface (25, 25') for the object (12) to be measured, whereby a magnetic length-measuring system is arranged along the column (2, 14) and it comprises a magnetic belt (5, 15) provided with a plurality of pole pitches and with a stationary mounted magnetic field sensor located across from the magnetic belt (5, 15) as well as an electrical evaluation circuit

connected to the magnetic field sensor (6, 20), whereby the magnetic belt (5, 15) is mounted so that it can be moved along the column (2, 14) past the magnetic field sensor (6, 20) by means of [[a]] <u>an electric</u> motor, while a projecting arm (10, 21) engages the magnetic belt (5, 15), said arm being able to accompany the movement of the magnetic belt (5, 15) for purposes of making contact with the object to be measured,

wherein the magnetic belt (15) is shaped into a loop and runs over two rollers (16, 17), one of which (16) is located in the area of the base (13) while the other (17) is arranged at the opposite end of the column (14); or

the magnetic belt (15) is arranged on a belt that is shaped into a continuous loop, whereby the belt runs over two rollers (16, 17), one of which (16) is located in the area of the base (13) while the other (17) is arranged at the opposite end of the column (14).

13. (previously presented)The device according to Claim 12, characterized in that the magnetic belt (5) is mounted on a carriage (4) that is secured on or in the column (2) so as to be movable lengthwise.

14. (previously presented) The device according to Claim 13, characterized in that,

inside the column (2), there is a groove (3) in which the carriage (4) is secured so as to be movable up and down or back and forth.

15. (currently amended) The device according to Claim 12, characterized in that,

in order for [[the]] a carriage (4) to be moved, it has a movement means (7),

whereby an electric motor (8) that serves to move the carriage (4) and thus the magnetic belt (5) is capable of acting upon the movement means (7).

16. (previously presented) The device according to Claim 15, characterized in that

the movement means has teeth (7) arranged on the side of the carriage (4) into which a drive cog wheel (9) meshes that can be driven by the electric motor (8).

17. (previously presented) The device according to Claim 12 characterized in that

a spring (26) engages with the carriage (4) and its spring force strives to move the carriage (4) towards the base (1) into a resting position.

18. (previously presented) The device according to Claim 17 , characterized in that

the spring (26) is a tension spring that engages, on the one hand, with the end of the carriage (4) facing the base and, on the other hand, with the base (1).

19. (currently amended) A device for measuring the thickness and/or the length of an object (12) comprising

a base (1, 13);

a column (2, 14) rising vertically from the base (1, 13);

a placement surface (25, 25') for the object (12) to be measured and disposed on the base or on the column (2, 14);

a magnetic belt (5, 15) provided with a plurality of pole pitches;

a magnetic field sensor stationary mounted to the column (2,14) and located across from the magnetic belt (5, 15);

an electrical evaluation circuit connected to the magnetic field sensor (6, 20);

wherein the magnetic belt, the magnetic field sensor and the electrical evaluation circuit form a magnetic length-measuring system which is arranged along the column (2, 14);

[[a]] an electric motor for driving the magnetic belt (5,15), wherein the magnetic belt (5, 15) is mounted so that it can be moved along the column (2, 14) past the magnetic field sensor (6, 20) by means of the electric motor;

a projecting arm (10, 21) forming a stop jaw and connected to the magnetic belt (5, 15) for said projecting arm to accompany the movement of the magnetic belt (5, 15) with the purpose of said projecting arm making contact with the object to be measured.

20. (previously presented) The device according to Claim 19 further comprising

a first roller (16) located in the area of the base (13);

a second roller (17) arranged at an end of the column (14) located relative remote from the base, wherein the magnetic belt (15) is shaped into a continuous loop and runs over the first roller and the second roller.

21. (currently amended) The device according to Claim 19 wherein a lowest width of the placement [[area]] surface (25, 25') is larger than a smallest diameter of

the object (12);

wherein a width of a contact area of the projecting arm (10, 21) is larger than the smallest diameter of the object (12). [[.]]

22. (previously presented) A method for measuring the thickness and/or length of an object (12) comprising

assembling a column onto a base;

placing a magnetic belt movably disposed into the column,

wherein the magnetic belt (5, 15) is furnished with a plurality of pole pitches;

mounting a magnetic field sensor to the column, wherein the magnetic field sensor (6, 20) is located across from the magnetic belt (5, 15), wherein the magnetic belt (5, 15) runs lengthwise along the magnetic field sensor (6, 20), and wherein the magnetic field sensor (6, 20) is mounted so as to be stationary while the magnetic belt (5, 15) is moved lengthwise past the magnetic field sensor (6, 20) ;

connecting an electric evaluation circuit to the magnetic field sensor (6, 20) for purposes of receiving and evaluating electronic pulses supplied by the magnetic field sensor (6, 20);

connecting a projecting arm (10, 21) to the magnetic belt for purposes of making contact with an object to be measured, said arm accompanying the movement of the magnetic belt (5,15);

reserving a placement surface (25) for the object (12) to be measured;

placing the object (12) onto the placement surface;

driving the magnetic belt together with the projecting arm with a motor;

moving the projecting arm toward the object until contact takes place;

transmitting a signal from the magnetic field sensor to the evaluation circuit, and

delivering measured dimensions of the object by the evaluation circuit.

23. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 22 further comprising

mounting the magnetic belt on a carriage (4) that is secured on or in the column (2) so as to be movable lengthwise;

placing a groove (3) inside the column (2);

securing the carriage (4) in the groove (3) such as to be movable up and down or back and forth;

arranging teeth (7) on the side of the carriage (4);

moving the carriage (4) driven by the electric motor (8);

moving the magnetic belt driven by the teeth (7);

connecting and driving a drive cogwheel by the electric motor (8);

meshing the drive cog wheel (9) with the teeth (7);

disengaging the drive cog wheel from the teeth (7) when the projecting arm is lowered so that the carriage (4) moves down toward the object (12) by virtue of the force of gravity;

engaging the carriage (4) with a spring (26);

striving to move the carriage (4) with a spring force of the spring towards the base (1) into a resting position;

furnishing the spring (26) as a tension spring;

engaging with the spring (26) at a first end with an end of the carriage (4) facing the base and at a second end with the base (1).

24. (previously presented) The method according to Claim 22 further comprising

furnishing a first roller (16) located in the area of the base (13);

furnishing a second roller (17) arranged at an end of the column (14) located relative remote from the base;

running the magnetic belt (15), which is shaped into a continuous loop, over the first roller and the second roller.

25. (currently amended) The device according to Claim 19 further comprising

a carriage (4) that is secured on or in the column (2) so as to be movable lengthwise, wherein the magnetic belt is mounted on the carriage (4);

a groove (3) disposed inside the column (2), wherein the carriage (4) is secured in the groove (3) such as to be movable up and down or back and forth;

teeth (7) arranged on the side of the carriage (4), wherein the electric motor (8) serves to move the carriage (4) and wherein the magnetic belt moves upon motion of the teeth (7);

a drive cogwheel connected to and driven by the electric motor (8), wherein the drive cog wheel (9) meshes with the teeth (7); [[.]]

means for disengaging the drive cog wheel from the teeth when the projecting arm is lowered in the direction of the object (12) to be measured;

a spring (26) engaging with the carriage (4) and wherein a spring force of the spring strives to move the carriage (4) towards the base (1) into a resting position, wherein the spring (26) is a tension spring that engages at a first end with an end of the carriage (4) facing the base (1) and at a second end with the base (1).

a first roller (16) located in the area of the base (13);

a second roller (17) arranged at an end of the column (14) located relative remote from the base, wherein the magnetic belt (15) is shaped into a continuous loop and runs over the first roller and the second roller; [[.]]

wherein a lowest width of the placement area (25, 25') is larger than a smallest diameter of the object (12);

wherein a width of a contact area of the projecting arm (10, 21) is larger than the smallest diameter of the object (12).